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THESE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wanting of Stock; plenty of water, and the soil the best in the West. Cost, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Coal and Pre-emption now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of the greatest Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

"You have been gone a long time," I said. "When did you return? We had not heard even that you were expected home."

"Yes, the time has seemed long"—his face reddened—"but I should not have

come so soon had not the war called me back. I arrived this afternoon. Mother tells me that your brother is wounded—do you get favorable news from him?"

"Thank you, quite favorable, and we hope to have him back again before very long."

"Your mother—is she at home now?"

"We have just left her there."

"Then I will call on her, and, bowing, he walked away.

"A veritable prig if ever there was one in the world!" said Jerry. "I don't understand all the fuss made about those letters, except that there was nothing better just then to make a sensation of. I can see nothing in them but what any one might have written, and if he had not been a prig he would have made no such attempt. He had better turn his attention to farming again—it would be a great convenience to father if he would be the king to sit there?"

"What do you see that interests you so much?" inquired Jerry.

"Another European traveler."

"What, Robert?" exclaimed Mr. Raple.

"I tried to get him to come to dinner with us, and now if he is on the farm I shall be inclined to take his refusal unkindly."

"You can see for yourself," said Jerry, giving up my place at the telescope.

"You are right, Charity. He used to be fond of going to the woods, is a little romantic with all his good sense, but, I suppose, will see just how things are kept up, and, I am sorry to say, the farm doesn't look as it did when he was here. He is coming this way to go home—I'll go and meet him. Perhaps I can bring him in."

"I hope, my dear, that you will do no such thing," said Mrs. Raple. "He has lived with us long enough to feel at home in our house, and after refusing such an invitation as you gave him to-day he ought not to have another."

"But I want to ask his advice about that further meadow, I must see him."

"Mr. Raple went off; we had a little more talk, and left the observatory for the parlor, where we had been perhaps an hour when the two men appeared, Robert with his hands full of ferns and flowers.

"Come in," said Mr. Raple.

"Thank you; only for a minute, for some that are written off I wish there were no more but the two families present, and that the ceremony could take place at home."

"How strange you are!" said Fanny. "You, more than any other of my acquaintances, should have a brilliant education, and one of a different character would be fit for you."

"Jerry, Charity, mother and myself had been making out a list of persons to be invited to our wedding. It seemed fittingly long, for, as the time approached, it became more and more a dread to have a crowd about me then, and when it appeared necessary to add more names I said:

"Please do not, but rather take off that which might affect me alone, but rather us as a family. She trusted that it was nothing serious, and believed that Jerry was partly right in making it a creature of my imagination, at least that I had made the evil much greater than it was in reality."

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"Come in," said Mr. Raple.

"Thank you; only for a minute, for some that are written off I wish there were no more but the two families present, and that the ceremony could take place at home."

"I will come to-morrow."

"But Charley is here to-night, and will play and sing for you. You know he is almost one of us now."

"So I have heard," said Jerry, after a little hesitation, perhaps ashamed to be urged further, he consented.

The grooms over cousin told me of the wife, with the request that I would make his word good; I expressed a willingness to oblige but said the promise was unfortunate, since one who had heard the music of cathedrals must lose a taste for such attempts as we country musicians make. Robert said that he might have heard that which was more artistic, but none which pleased him so well as some he had listened to at home.

I did not like secular music on Sunday, and therefore played while Henry and I sang an anthem which was pleasing without the other parts, and which we had several times sung together. As soon as it was finished Robert took his leave. His manner had been perfectly free from embarrassment, and one would have thought the most friendly and pleasant relations existed between us all.

On Tuesday there was a little tea-party at the farm when a few of us went again to the observatory with the telescope.

Again I saw Robert in the same place, and this time he was in Rocky Bend. It is a pity that we can not retain friendship when we are unable to give love."

Her words, conveying so little of blame and so much of sympathy, touched me and I said, "I have no need of his friendship—he, of course, is nothing to me, but sometimes I wish there were no such thing as marrying and giving in marriage."

"My poor child! and mother pressed her lips to my face which, taking it for the good night kiss, I returned and went to my room.

At church next day it was not strange that I should look to see Robert come with his mother, for I was always interested watching the people as they entered and went to their seats, having discovered that every one performed this very simple act in a way peculiar to himself. I had a long and difficult solo to sing and thought it was well executed, but found myself wondering whether Robert liked it, or whether, after all the grand music he must have heard while away, anything that I could do would not seem inferior. But what mattered it? there were plenty of people higher in position than he that could appreciate my singing.

After the service a great many were speaking to him, and I noticed in particular that Nellie Webster shook hands with him heartily, and walked to her gate in company with him and his mother.

"There!" I said mentally, "they will marry and then two sensible people will get together. How can she want him?"

We, Fanny and her husband, Jerry and myself went from church to the farm that day, for Cousin Raple and his wife, lonely now, even Susan was not with them—wanted their children to come home frequently, and Jerry was unwilling to go of a Sunday without me. The day was cloudless and agreeably cool, a shower in the night having cleared the atmosphere of its sultriness, and even the rays of the August sun, pouring down all day, had not been sufficient to bring back the uncomfortable heat. After dinner Henry took the telescope—a small one—and we all went to the observatory to look at the surrounding country, for the house stood upon such an eminence that there were fine views in all directions. But our attention was chiefly directed to the lake with its wooded banks and surrounding hills. Fanny found it resembling the lake of Geneva as she saw it first, lacking of course the Alps in the distance and the villas on the shore, and went on to give a description of the scenery there. It pleased her better than that around Lake Lucerne which was Henry's great admiration, and thereupon the latter went into a detailed account of the lake.

Jerry wanted the wedding as nearly as possible like his sister's but in all respects it was to be less costly. My dress was to be simpler, the number of bridesmaids and groomsmen fewer, we were to depend upon flowers gathered at home, and the repast was to be less sumptuous.

I would trust her judgment in our own matters sooner than Fanny's, and because it was so unnatural, it troubled me a little sometimes to find her so ready to give up her right to decide.

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"What do you think of it, parson?" asked the sexton.

"I think," replied the old man, scratching his head, "that my people come to church to hear the sins of their neighbors exposed, but are not willing to be preached to of their own. These things had been conceded as matters of necessity.

"It was very anxious that Mary and Aunt Murdock should be there and invited them long before it was time

for the wedding.

"Yes, the time has seemed long"—his face reddened—"but I should not have

come so soon had not the war called me back. I arrived this afternoon. Mother tells me that your brother is wounded—do you get favorable news from him?"

"Thank you, quite favorable, and we hope to have him back again before very long."

"Your mother—is she at home

MEXICO INDEPENDENT  
MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

News of the Week.

MISS MARY WADSWORTH.

Henry Fratich, for the murder of Peter Schaffer, was hanged at Syracuse on Friday.

Miss Mary Wadsworth, M. D., of Franklin, N. H., is a physician to the harem of the Sultan of Turkey.

The steamship Kurgaroff left Haifa for New York, on Thursday, with the shore end of the new cable.

A most destructive fire visited the village of Canastota, on Sunday evening last, laying waste a large portion of the business places. The losses were estimated at \$50,000, insurance \$32,000.

Troy produced wooden cornices of buildings within its five limits.

One section of an oil train on the Franklin branch of the Lake Shore road ran into another near Holiday station on Saturday. Thirteen loaded cars, the caboose and a bridge were burned.

The number of hogs packed, according to official reports from Cincinnati, from November first, 1872, to March first, 1873, was 5,456,000 an excess of 621,464 over last year. The Modoc Peace Commission has been discontinued.

Secretary Boutwell emphatically denies the statement of Phelps Dodge & Co., in reference to the payment of \$271,000 by them for frauds committed on the part of Admiral Wilkes, who probably had ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent disruption of the Union, furnishing ever after new examples with which to point a moral and adorn a tale.

When the time came for the assembling of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a man had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, however, had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the expected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able

argument upon which a decision was

proceded to be rendered to the men.

On the broad switch had been carried away by the break of the dam at Anna Pond, on the Pawtucket river. The engine and tender leaped the chasm. The baggage cars, two in number, fell into the river, followed by the second-class car, in which there were a number of emigrants, and a party of sailors on their way to Boston. The passenger car next the second-class car was badly wrecked, and took fire.

The second car was broken in two, in front, and also took fire. Several passengers, who were fastened in the car by seats, were burned to death. Fifteen were injured, more or less, severely, and seven are known to have been killed, or burned to death. It is thought some were drowned, and the bodies floating away have not been recovered.

The funeral of General Canby took place Friday, at Portland.

The riot in Frankfort was caused by an advance in the price of beer. Sixteen breweries were destroyed by the rioters, and twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. The mob assailed the troops guarding the breweries.

The peace conference at Camp Verde, Arizona, has resulted in the unconditional surrender of two of the war bands of the Apache Indians.

The agent of the White Star line published a statement that the Atlantic had provisions for thirty two days, and coal largely in excess of the usual supply.

The remaining walls and gates of Quebec are to be torn down.

The custom authorities of Halifax have commenced proceedings against the alleged robbers of the dead at the Atlantic.

Learning that the White Star line had not made provision for burying the dead yet to be recovered from the Atlantic, the authorities of Halifax have given orders for them to be buried at the public expense.

The Modoc War.

On the morning of April 15, General Gillen commenced the attack on the camp of Captain Jack in the lava beds. The first day's fight terminated with the loss to the troops of three privates killed and one officer and nine enlisted men wounded.

The troops advanced about a mile in the lava beds effecting a lodgment under cover and resting on their arms during the night. On the 16th the fighting was resumed, and at 10 A. M. the forces of Colonels Mason and Green had joined, cutting the Modocs off from the water. The lava beds were penetrated to within 80 yards of Captain Jack's cave and the mortars moved up and placed in position.

It was determined not to advance further as it would occasion great loss of life, and the want of water would compel the Modocs either to surrender, or endeavor to cut their way out. The troops are in a position which can be maintained.

LATER.—A courier from the front reports that eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in a lava bed cave on Friday making sixteen warriors slain. The number of wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies found were horribly mutilated by shells. Our total loss was six soldiers and one civilian slain, eleven wounded, two seriously, four disabled by sprained ankles. A later dispatch says the death of the chief Schonchin is fully confirmed.

A special dispatch from Lava Bed camp, 22d contains the following:

For two days there have been no Modocs to fight. They have gone, if uncertain where, but it is expected to hear soon of their whereabouts and destruction.

The Wreck of the Atlantic.

The Commissioner who conducted the Inquiry into the Atlantic Disaster at Halifax, has rendered a decision which confirms the judgment the public had already pronounced.

He holds that estimating the quality of the coal, there was not such a supply as should have been provided at this season of the year. He concludes that Captain Williams did right in making for Halifax; and that his conduct after the disaster was all that could be asked.

But he decides that the Captain should not have gone to his room at midnight; that there was great carelessness or incompetence in calculating the distance traversed; that it was inexcusable neglect not to take soundings; that a proper lookout was not kept up; and that the failure to see the Sambo light can only be ascribed to an unpardonable want of vigilance.

It is said that the railroad managers have compromised with the conductors and agreed to dispense with the duplex tickets, punches, &c., on condition that the conductors wear a tight fitting suit of India rubber, without pockets.

It is stated that the Oneida Lake has been higher this spring than in ten years before. Boat building has been much interfered with, particularly at North Bay.

The Seward Memorial.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Senate and Assembly, Governor and State officers, the Judiciary and Common Council of this city, met at the Capitol at 10 o'clock, and forming in line marched to the North Reformed church, to listen to the oration of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, on the late Wm. H. Seward. After a minute's prayer, and the reading of the memorial resolutions of the Legislature, Mr. Adams was introduced to the audience by Gov. Dix, and proceeded to deliver the oration.

Mr. Adams reviewed the public life of Mr. Seward at some length, and after alluding to his courage as shown in his defense of the Negro murderer Wm. Freeman, gave the return of Mason and Seward as an illustration of a still higher order of courage and aids.

The fact was to me clear from the first that the act was not justifiable.—Many of the most enlightened neutral nations had signified as much in a friendly way, and had wished to open to us some easy method of escape. "A war" with Great Britain, to maintain an unsound principle merely because the people made a hue of Admiral Wilkes, would probably have ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent disruption of the Union, furnishing ever after new examples with which to point a moral and adorn a tale.

When the time came for the assembling of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a man had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, however, had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the expected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able

and well-considered to compromise, to the best of my knowledge, the most difficult and delicate problem that could possibly occur.

A terrible accident occurred on the Stomington and Providence railroad on Saturday morning. The bridge at Richmond switch had been carried away by the break of the dam at Anna Pond, on the Pawtucket river. The engine and tender leaped the chasm. The baggage cars, two in number, fell into the river, followed by the second-class car, in which there were a number of emigrants, and a party of sailors on their way to Boston. The passenger car next the second-class car was badly wrecked, and took fire.

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But he decides that the Captain should not have gone to his room at midnight; that there was great carelessness or incompetence in calculating the distance traversed; that it was inexcusable neglect not to take soundings; that a proper lookout was not kept up; and that the failure to see the Sambo light can only be ascribed to an unpardonable want of vigilance.

It is said that the railroad managers have compromised with the conductors and agreed to dispense with the duplex tickets, punches, &c., on condition that the conductors wear a tight fitting suit of India rubber, without pockets.

It is stated that the Oneida Lake has been higher this spring than in ten years before. Boat building has been much interfered with, particularly at North Bay.

It is said that the Modoc War.

On the morning of April 15, General Gillen commenced the attack on the camp of Captain Jack in the lava beds. The first day's fight terminated with the loss to the troops of three privates killed and one officer and nine enlisted men wounded.

The troops advanced about a mile in the lava beds effecting a lodgment under cover and resting on their arms during the night. On the 16th the fighting was resumed, and at 10 A. M. the forces of Colonels Mason and Green had joined, cutting the Modocs off from the water. The lava beds were penetrated to within 80 yards of Captain Jack's cave and the mortars moved up and placed in position.

It was determined not to advance further as it would occasion great loss of life, and the want of water would compel the Modocs either to surrender, or endeavor to cut their way out. The troops are in a position which can be maintained.

LATER.—A courier from the front reports that eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in a lava bed cave on Friday making sixteen warriors slain. The number of wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies found were horribly mutilated by shells. Our total loss was six soldiers and one civilian slain, eleven wounded, two seriously, four disabled by sprained ankles. A later dispatch says the death of the chief Schonchin is fully confirmed.

A special dispatch from Lava Bed camp, 22d contains the following:

For two days there have been no Modocs to fight. They have gone, if uncertain where, but it is expected to hear soon of their whereabouts and destruction.

The Wreck of the Atlantic.

The Commissioner who conducted the Inquiry into the Atlantic Disaster at Halifax, has rendered a decision which confirms the judgment the public had already pronounced.

He holds that estimating the quality of the coal, there was not such a supply as should have been provided at this season of the year. He concludes that Captain Williams did right in making for Halifax; and that his conduct after the disaster was all that could be asked.

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It is said that the railroad managers have compromised with the conductors and agreed to dispense with the duplex tickets,

## Real Estate Sales.

## BRIEFS.

Mercury fell below zero in March, 1873, on 2 mornings; zero to 10° on 5; 10° to 20° on 5; 20° to 30° 13; 30° to 40° 6. Coldest at 7 a.m., 5th, 4° below; at 2 p.m., 4th, 4° above; 9 p.m., 5th, 5° above; coldest in month, 4th, average 4° above; warmest 7 a.m., 5th, 38°, 2 p.m., 7th; 9 p.m., 7th, 42°; warmest day during the month, 7th, average 39.6°. Mean temperature of month 25.7°; greatest variation 56°. Greatest fall in 7 hours 20°.

Barometer average, 7 a.m., 29.64; 2 p.m., 29.32; 9 p.m., 29.32; mean for month 29.33. Highest, 5th and 6th, 29.95. Lowest 29th, 28.60. Greatest variation, 1.35.

Amount of rain and melted snow was 6.1 inches; snow 34 inches.

The storm on the 21st was one of the wildest and accompanied by one of the heaviest snow falls of the winter, coming most unwelcome at the end of March.

Some old people begin to talk of the possibility of a repetition of the year 1816, when winter did not break up till the middle of April. But we need not look so far as that for an example of the present grip of winter. On April 10th, 1856, the snow was on a level with the top of the fences, yet the succeeding summer was warm and fruitful.

E. B. BARTLETT.  
Palermo, N. Y., April, 1873.

**THE AMATEUR DEBATING SOCIETY.**—Those of our village who have not attended the exercises of the Amateur Debating Society, would be astonished at the amount of talent exhibited by the young ladies and gentlemen who are members of the organization. They held their regular meeting on Friday evening of last week. The first part of the exercises consisted of selections and reading, and they were rendered in a manner reflecting credit on those who took part. They did not select silly, frivolous pieces, and evidently made considerable preparation, which added much toward making them interesting and instructive.

The question for debate was—"Resolved: That love is more powerful than fear." The speakers talked fluently and understandingly, and the closing arguments evinced considerable thought and study as well as argumentative skill. The officers performed their duties with a promptness and efficiency that would have been creditable to persons of mature years and more practice. The interest elicited among the young folks, by the Debating Societies at the Academy and Brick School-house, is one that should be encouraged by the older portion of community, as we know of nothing outside our schools that is so instructive and beneficial as Debating Societies, if they are conducted in a right manner.

**PLUMB LOOMIS.**—Plumb Loomis was brought to this city from Rome yesterday to secure bail, he being under an indictment here for assault with intent to kill. He is also under indictment in Oneida county for burglary and larceny, and the authorities refused to allow him to be bailed there unless he could also get bail here, fearing he might be held when they were ready to try him. Arrangements were therefore made for bailing him in Oneida county in case he was bailed in Oswego, and he was brought before Judge Whitney yesterday. D. C. Pomeroy and Thos. J. Spriggs, Esq., his counsel, offering themselves as surety. They were accepted and the sum fixed at \$1,000. Plumb was therefore released. Messrs. Spriggs and Pomeroy are also in custody in Oneida county. They have apparently taken the job of clearing the family. The public will, however, have the small satisfaction of knowing that their fees will consume the most of the family's estate.—*Osw. Times, Saturday.*

**MORE EGGS.**—Mexico poultry seem to be on a strike as to which shall do the most for their owners. Last week we chronicled the measurement of one brought us by Dwight Murray, 62 inches in circumference, and since then Mr. D. M. Barton has brought one measuring 75 inches around, and weighing 1 pound. Mr. A. L. Munger has also brought two eggs, the largest of which weighed a trifle more than Mr. Barton's, but Mr. B.'s was the handsomest. Moreover, four of Mr. Barton's hens laid 35 eggs in 13 days, which he thinks is doing well, and the specimen brought us is nothing rare. Perhaps Mr. Munger can say as much—he has not told us so explicitly.

**LEAMON'S ANALINE DYES.**—These dyes are in liquid form, and sold by John C. Taylor only. Twelve different colors, but from these all shades and all colors can be made. They are the cheapest and most simple dyes in the world, and will color twice as much as the same quantity of any other dye. Call and examine.

25-3

**A Teachers' Association** will be held in the school house at Amboy Centre, May 23d, 1873, by order of the Commissioner. As it is believed appointed frequently—purposely—absent themselves from these gatherings, therefore,

**Resolved:** That we cordially invite all interested in schools to attend and labor while there to make it a day profitable to all. WM. C. Gowdy, Secretary.

**The Utica Herald** has this roundabout compliment for the R. W. & O. railroad: "It would be a good idea for the officials of the New York Central railroad to purchase the old cast-off coaches of the Rome, Watervliet & Ogdensburg Co., and put them on the Central as first class. This would be a decided improvement on the passenger cars now in use on the Central. Coaches which the R. W. & O. Company would not think of using on their railroad would come up exactly to the idea of the kind the Central folks would use."

**Will "Unknown"** accept our sincere thanks, and favor us with his or her address?

P. M. FRENCH,  
"X" 824.  
V. S. STONE,  
Mexico, April 21, 1873.

**CARPETS.**—The largest line of Carpets ever offered in Mexico can be found at BECKER BRO'S.

**FLASHY colored hats** with bright ribbons, for men, are said to be in favor for spring and summer wear.

## Real Estate Sales.

William Burch to George B. Dryer and C. F. Dryer, 4-10 of an acre in Hastings, consideration \$1,200. Deed dated March, 1873.

William Briggs to William A. White 2-17-100 acres in Hastings, \$1,326. Deed dated March, 1873.

Richard Tucker to Arba Lankton, three acres in Hastings, \$200. Deed dated April, 1866.

William Caldwell to William Taggart 2-3 of an acre in Hastings, \$2,500. Deed dated December, 1868.

Henry Merchant to Aretas Merchant, ten acres in West Monroe \$200. Deed dated April, 1872.

Henry H. Snyder to John Lindo, 9-24-100 acres in Sandy Creek, \$231. Deed dated August, 1865.

Timothy W. Skinner to Maria Cook, 122 acres in Palermo, \$4,600. Deed dated March, 1873.

Issae Edick to Edgar Cole, 12-58-100 acres in Mexico, \$400. Deed dated December, 1868.

Charles Parmeter to Charles Mathew, 28-2-3 acres in Mexico, \$1,500. Deed dated April, 1873.

Stephen Keeler to George Metot, 50 acres in Amboy, \$1,250. Deed dated April, 1873.

David Lester and David P. Lester, to Cassius C. Lester, 1-7-10 acres in Mexico, \$1. April, 1873.

William G. Christian to Azmon Woodruff, 50 acres in West Monroe, \$1,500. Deed dated February, 1873.

Polly A. Ryder to Sally J. Brown, undivided one-half of 112½ acres in Hastings, \$1,000. April 1872.

Mary M. Coon to Michael S. Lindall, 6-11-100 acres in New Haven, \$160. Deed dated April, 1872.

Robert L. Nelson to Edwin Ames, 68-100 of an acre in Mexico, \$27.20. May 1872.

George R. Mosher to Edwin Ames, 51-10 acres in Palermo, \$2,000. October, 1872.

John M. Richardson to John W. Ladd, 4-11 acres in Mexico, \$2,800. March 1873.

Lewis O. Pierce to William G. Perry, 1 acre in Richland, \$600. February 1873.

Thomas Soule to John P. Soule, 17 acres in Richland, \$900. April, 1873.

Janous L. Dryer to Timothy W. Skinner, 20 rods in Palermo, \$200. April 1873.

Tolman O. Smith to Sally J. Brown, undivided three-fifths of 102 59-100 acres in Hastings, \$900. April, 1872.

Charles P. Sager to Mary Durgee, 30 acres in Orwell, \$1,800. March, 1873.

Rev. Edward Stratton, of Fayetteville, brother of Rev. J. P. Stratton of this village, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, with much acceptance.

E. Rulison has just received from New York a stock of new goods, most carefully selected, and of which he is proud. It will pay to go and see his goods.

**ROME DISTRICT:**

Horace M. Danforth, Presiding Elder. Rome First Church, William F. Hemmings; Rome, Court street, Robert Flint; Camden, Thomas Richey; Delta and Westerville, Moses Wells; Cleveland, Lemuel Clark; Orwell, Le Roy Grant; Parish, Elijah H. Munger; Vermilion, Samuel M. Crofoot; Gilbert's Mills, W. C. McDonald; Central Square, William F. Brown; Constantia, Howard L. Kelsey.

Benajah E. Whipple, principal of the Sandy Creek High school, and member of the Sandy Creek Quarterly Conference.

**PARISH.**

Last Thursday night Mr. Hiram Richardson, Jr., was drowned in crossing the bridge at the foot of St. Mary's Lake, in this town. He started from the village about 9 o'clock in the evening, somewhat intoxicated, and against the advice of friends, for home with his team. When he came to the village two days before, he took the precaution to unlatch his team from the wagon, and led the team over, and drove the wagon over by hand, as the bridge was deemed unsafe. Then he was sober. It is presumed he tried to do something of the kind when going home. The team was found the next day alive, but he was in the water near the bridge, dead. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a family. Mr. Richardson was deemed an honest man, of good abilities, and industrious, but king alcohol was his ruin. Here is another sad lesson of intemperance.

Warren Woolson has been ordained and recognized by the Religious Philosophical Society of Chicago, as a "regular minister of the gospel," with authority to solemnize marriages. We believe it is the intention of the laws of the land that the people might have speakers of their own religious faith to solemnize their own marriages. It has been legal for the Spiritualist ministers to do so, and Spiritualists have felt it oppressive they could not have their speakers as well as others theirs to marry them. In view of this fact a Society was formed in Chicago, which is now ordaining the Spiritual speakers. It is done by vote of the Society, and a paper is issued to the ordained. Mr. Woolson has heretofore married a number as a Spiritual minister, and in one case a divorce has been granted under the same process of law as would have been had if married by any clergyman or magistrate. His certificate of marriage has also been accepted at the War Department. To avoid any queries the paper was obtained.

Efforts are being made to prevent drug stores and saloons from obtaining licenses. It is expected the Board will calmly consider the subject, and conform to the people's wishes. The contest between the enemy, rum power, and temperance principles has been severe, and will continue to be as long as the State upholds liquor license and revenue laws. The State obtains a vast amount of money by these laws, but not enough to pay for the police and crime they produce.

Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Fulton, and Rev. E. G. Thurber, of Syracuse, were selected as principals to attend General Assembly at Baltimore in May next. Rev. J. P. Stratton, of this village, and Rev. H. C. Hazen, of Liverpool, were selected as alternates.

All the exercises were full of interest.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Hannibal, May 14th, to install a pastor.

A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Cazenovia for their delightful entertainment.

**LOCAL LEGISLATION.**—The following bill authorizing the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society to mortgage its real estate is now a law:

Section I. The Oswego Falls Agricultural Society is hereby authorized and empowered to mortgage its real estate for such sum, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as in the judgment of the board of managers, the interest of said society may require.

S 2. The instrument mortgaging such real estate shall be signed by the President of said society, under the corporate seal thereof, and acknowledged or proved as now provided by law by incorporated companies.

S 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

**Assessor's Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that the Assessor of the village of Mexico, has completed the assessment roll for the present year, and that a copy thereof is with the undersigned at his office in said village, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said village during ten days from date of this notice. And that the said Assessor will be at the Empire Hall, in said village, on the 7th day of May next, at 2 p.m., to review the assessment on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved. Dated Mexico, April 24, 1873.

**HANGINGS IN THE NEWSPAPERS.**—Under the above heading the Oswego Times of Saturday has a very sensible editorial condemning the publication of the details of executions, as not only disgusting and debasing, but in violation of the spirit of our criminal law which decrees that such executions shall be private. The article concludes in these words:

"There is a wrong done in this matter. It is born of the basest elements of human nature, and it feeds and fattens the elements which gave it birth. This eagerness to see a fellow man expire in torture, this eagerness to describe the awful scene with ever increasing fullness of detail, this eagerness to read and re-read the grisly story—these are symptoms of social demoralization which make the judicious grieve."

Call at J. C. Taylor's Drug Store, Mexico, N.Y., and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. C. W. Snow & Co., Wholesale Agents, Syracuse, N. Y.

**APPOINTED PRESIDING ELDER.**—It will be seen by the list of appointments of the Northern New York Conference, just held at Utica, that Rev. F. B. Barker has been made Presiding Elder of the Oswego District. Though much regretting to lose Mr. Barker from our community, having learned to value highly his services as a Christian laborer, we are glad to know of this appointment. Mr. Barker will prove a most efficient worker in this capacity, and we believe the church will prosper under his charge. He has our best wishes and those of many other warm friends.

**R. J. F. HEWITT**—Who is about to become pastor of the Methodist church in this village, is already well known to many of our citizens as an earnest, genial man, an able and pleasant speaker, who cannot fail to find a hearty welcome from the people of this village generally, as well as from his own society.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—Miss M. E. Cadby (late of Adams), has commenced Dress-making at the residence of Wm. H. Hunter, on Spring street, where she intends to remain during the summer. Mexico, April 24, 1873.

**MILLINERY.**—Having returned from New York City, with a nice assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, I shall be pleased to wait on all my old customers, and as many new ones as will favor me with a call. Bleaching and pressing done.

Also for sale a nice variety of flower seeds from the firm of Chase Bros. & Woodward, which are being sold cheaper than those sold by other firms.

**M. T. J. TEMPLE.**—Mexico, April 15, 1873.

**CHRIST CHURCH (Universalist).**—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p.m. All are invited, Seats free, Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

Flashy colored hats with bright ribbons, for men, are said to be in favor for spring and summer wear.

## Deaf-Mute Services in Grace Church.

More snow on Tuesday. One thousand freight cars per day now pass over the Central.

We are indebted to Hon. J. L. Bulkley for valuable public documents.

Dr. Rundell occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

We are told that there is to be a "linen" wedding somewhere in this village to-morrow night.

Our neighbor, S. L. Alexander has been enlarging and improving his house, and he is now ready to receive company.

The Greenway Guards of Syracuse will make an excursion to Pulaski on the 9th of June.

S. R. Spooner has been appointed Street Commissioner. An excellent appointment.

Martin Kannassas, an Oswego Indian, has gone to Auburn prison for swindling.

**Northern New York Conference.**

The Northern New York Conference is to be held in Palermo on Tuesday last. Among the appointments we find the following:

**OSWEGO DISTRICT:**

Benjamin F. Barker, Presiding Elder. Oswego First Church, Elijah Horr, Jr.; Oswego East Church, Albert L. Smiley; Oswego Mission, Chas. E. Beebe; Oswego Falls, to be supplied; Hannibal, Henry C. Abbott; Hannibal Center, Geo. H. Van Vliet; Fulton, Albert L. York; Verona, to be supplied by A. N. Balsley; Scriba, Elliott A. Tuttle; New Haven, John S. George; Mexico, John T. Hewitt; South Richland, Squire Boyd; Pulaski, Wm. L. Tisdale; West Sandy Creek, Isaac Jenkins; Sandy Creek, Lemuel Clark; Orwell, Le Roy Grant; Parish, Elijah H. Munger; Vermilion, Samuel M. Crofoot; Gilbert's Mills, W. C. McDonald; Central Square, William F. Brown; Constantia, Howard L. Kelsey.

—Rev. L. Muzzy gave a blackboard talk in the Baptist church last Sunday evening. Those who heard it were much struck.

—Rev. Edward Stratton, of Fayetteville, brother of Rev. J. P. Stratton of this village, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, with much acceptance.

—The Syracuse temperance committee of 100 will petition the Excise Board not to license saloons, restaurants, and ground concert saloons.

—Rev. Benjamin F. Barker, Presiding Elder, Oswego First Church, Elijah Horr, Jr.; Oswego East Church, Albert L. Smiley; Oswego Mission, Chas. E. Beebe; Oswego Falls, to be supplied; Hannibal, Henry C. Abbott; Hannibal Center, Geo.

